

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF THE COMBOYNE PLATEAU.

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[Read 27th June, 1934.]

In These PROCEEDINGS (1925, p. 284, and 1927, p. 378) the writer has previously recorded the Flora found on the Comboyne Plateau, with notes on the species. The present paper is a continuation of his observations, bringing the record up to date.

CRYPTOGAMAE VASCULARES.

FILICALES (Ferns).

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE.

Trichomanes venosum.—A delicate feathery climbing fern found on trunks of brush trees and fairly plentiful.

CYATHEACEAE.

Dicksonia antarctica.—A fairly common tree fern often found near water, and in the less dense brushes; in fact, it flourishes quite out in the open exposed to the sun's rays.

Alsophila australis.—The hill tree fern. This species seems to prefer the mountainous country and is an inhabitant of the brushes, especially the less dense ones, and found often on creek banks. About the commonest tree fern here.

Alsophila Cooperi.—This and *A. australis* are very much alike in appearance. In *A. Cooperi* the fracture at the base of the dead main rhachis where it joins the stem is clean, leaving more or less of a pit, whereas in all the others the proximal remains of the old rhachis are left attached to the stem. This is an inhabitant of the more open forest hardwood country.

Alsophila Leichhardtiana.—Prickly tree fern. A tall tree fern with a slender stem. As the name implies, the rhachis is covered with sharp spines more thickly at its base. This is a common species inhabiting the dense brushes. The hairy scales in its crown are very pale, almost white in contrast with the other two species of *Alsophila* in which the scales are of much the same elongated flattened shape, but dark reddish-brown in colour.

POLYPODIACEAE.

Dryopteris decomposita.—A common inhabitant of the brushes, preferring the sombre light and the dampness and forming a dense carpet on the brush forest floor.

Dryopteris acuminata.—Very like the last, and preferring the same kind of situations, very often one brush containing one of these and another brush the other form, the two species being seldom seen together.

Dryopteris punctata.—This species is found commonly in open low-lying ground in the neighbourhood of creeks and often quite plentiful on their banks.

Dryopteris rugulosa.—A softer fern and more hairy than the last, but otherwise much resembling it; the two species are frequently found growing in association, preferring the same sort of locality. They are both plentiful.

Dryopteris parasitica.—A much less common fern, being found as a rule close to water and often in rocky situations. This is a graceful, handsome fern.

Arthropteris obliterated.—This and the two following species are climbers. Found on trunks of brush trees growing in dense clusters. The fronds are small in this species.

Arthropteris Beckleri.—Much like the last and growing in the dense brushes attached to tree trunks.

Arthropteris tenella.—A very beautiful species with large pinnae; it follows the trunks of the brush trees, to which it attaches itself, to a height of perhaps 20 feet. The frond is of a delicate structure.

Davallia pyxidata.—Hare's foot fern. A fairly plentiful species found along creeks and sometimes in rocky situations. Its structure resembles that of a stunted tree fern; it has a broad low trunk from which several stems arise.

Davallia dubia.—A much smaller, softer fern of a light yellowish-green, growing mostly on the banks of running water in the open. This is found fairly plentifully in patches and often in association with other species.

Athyrium umbrosum.—A soft fern of pretty form, growing in isolated clumps in the open, sometimes near running water, sometimes not, and fairly plentiful when searched for. It may attain a height of 5 feet.

Athyrium umbrosum var. *semidivisum*, n. var.—This fern in general form resembles the type of *A. umbrosum*, but differs in some essential features. It has only been found by the writer so far in one area in the centre of the Plateau along the course of a creek in dense brush and here it is plentiful over a small area. In height it may reach 5 feet, which is about equal to that attained by the type. In those specimens of larger growth here and there one sees a gradation towards the type, especially in the complete division of the larger pinnules towards the base of the plant, particularly with a tendency to spacing between the pinnules and a more decided crenation of their edges. In typical *A. umbrosum* there is not only complete division of the pinnules, but there is wide spacing between them of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and the crenation is so decided that the pinnule is divided into lobes. The method of sporulation of both ferns is similar, the sori being elongated and placed with their long axes arranged diagonally following the course of the venation, though the shape and size of the sori in each case differ somewhat. This variety has not previously been described.

The differences between typical *Athyrium umbrosum* and this variety are as follows:

<i>Athyrium umbrosum</i> .	<i>A. umbrosum</i> var. <i>semidivisum</i> .
1. A fern of finer texture and more elaborate in formation of pinnules.	Coarser texture and less finely finished pinnules.
2. Rhachis light coloured.	Rhachis dark coloured.
3. Pinnae closer and more numerous.	Pinnae wider apart and less numerous.
4. Pinnules divided to base with space of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between them at junction with base.	Pinnules usually divided from each other about half-way to base.
5. Margins of pinnules distinctly crenate.	Smooth or only slightly crenate.
6. Sori shorter and wider, 1.8-2.5 x 1.4 mm.	Sori longer and narrower, 2.0-4.5 x 1.0 mm.
7. Secondary pinnae distinctly alternate throughout.	Secondary pinnae in some specimens opposite.

Athyrium umbrosum.

8. Pinnules sometimes as much as one-third of their length longer than those of variety.
9. Secondary pinnae not so acuminate, becoming wider at base and more deltoid.
10. Scales on under side of rhachis wanting or extremely few.
11. Found in open grass lands away from water sometimes.

A. umbrosum var. *semidivisum.*

- Pinnules two-thirds the length of those of type.
- Secondary pinnae acuminate, rather narrow at base and less deltoid.
- Numerous scales in this situation.
- Found in brush in vicinity of running water.

When all these facts have been considered and the points of departure from the type of *Athyrium umbrosum* recognized, it would appear that this form is entitled to at least varietal rank. In allusion to the pinnules in the main being only partially divided from each other and not being distinctly separate as in the type, and this being an important feature, I propose for the variety the name of *Athyrium umbrosum* var. *semidivisum*.

ATHYRIUM UMBROSUM VAR. SEMIDIVISUM, n. var.

Filix centimetra xc-cl alta, in area circumscripta inventa, prope aquam in sylvia densa. Pinnae remotae. Pinnae secundariae plerumque alternae aliquando oppositae, exemplis fortuitis. Pinnulae ad basem indivisae ut plurimum semidivisae plus minus praeter prope bases pinnarum magnarum ubi disjunctio perfecta absolutaque sit, etiam cum interstitio parvo, margines pinnularum plerumque intactae praeter in frondibus magnis prope basem plantae ubi leviter serratae sint.

A fern 90-150 cm. (3-5 ft.) high, found in restricted area near water in brush. Pinnae far apart. Secondary pinnae mostly alternate, sometimes opposite in odd specimens. Pinnules undivided to base usually divided more or less for half their depth except near base of large pinnae where the division may be complete even with small interspaces. The edges of pinnules mostly entire, except in the large fronds near the base of the plant where the edges may be crenate.

I want here especially to thank Miss Lilian Fraser and Miss Joyce Vickery for the interest they have taken in this new fern and for their great help in working out its affinities.

Asplenium nidus.—Bird's nest fern. This is an epiphyte on the trunks of numerous brush trees and is very plentiful. It covers a large area with its wide and long fronds. It is quite often that one sees a tree trunk almost covered with them, situated one below the other.

Asplenium flabellifolium.—One of the smallest climbers of the family, each pinna shaped like a miniature fan. This grows mostly in rocky situations, especially in damp places, but not necessarily in the brushes. It seems to prefer the open. It is fairly plentiful in these situations.

Asplenium adiantoides.—An extremely pretty climbing fern growing in great profusion in certain brushes and being entirely absent in others. Not very common.

Blechnum cartilagineum.—This, like all the genus, grows in clumps and often in association with different members of the genus. It is rather stiff and smooth, and common in certain damp situations, as, for example, along the banks of creeks.

Blechnum serrulatum.—As its name implies, it has a markedly serrated edge to fronds; is generally of a light green; the commonest species and found most often at the water's edge and often in association with *B. discolor*.

Blechnum Patersoni.—This is a species with a dark green frond. It is not as plentiful as the other species and seems to prefer damp rocky situations such as would be found in close proximity to waterfalls.

Blechnum discolor.—This species is one of the commonest, and is found in profusion about the banks of creeks close to the water's edge. This species and *B. cartilagineum* are very likely to be confused on account of their similarity, the fertile fronds being the only certain means of distinguishing them, and this confusion is aggravated when they are growing in company.

Blechnum capense.—This prefers the floor of the brushes and is of a dark green colour. The rhachis is generally covered with numerous coarse scales. Not as common as the other forms here.

Doodia aspera.—This fern is found in rocky and hilly country out in the open forest, often away from water, but sometimes in close proximity to it. It is a harsh, rough species, showing beautiful pink tints in its young fronds. It is plentiful.

Pellaea paradoxa.—An unusual looking species with cordate fronds growing in clumps, often in rocky situations far up hillsides and again on the floor under brush trees. It is met with frequently in these situations.

Pellaea falcata.—The habitat of this varies; sometimes it is found near running water in rocky situations, at others on the higher elevations away from water. It is a handsome species, commonly called herring-bone fern. May be found in the brushes or in hardwood country and quite plentiful.

Pellaea falcata var. *nana*.—Very like the last, but a smaller form in its general growth and also in its pinnae. It is found in the same sort of situations as the last and often in close association with it, especially near water in rocky localities.

Notholaena distans.—Found in dry and rocky situations and often at high elevations in open forest country. It is not commonly an inhabitant of the basalt. It is uncommon here.

Adiantum aethiopicum.—Common maiden hair. This is an extremely rare form here, probably due to the elevation of the Plateau. In the writer's experience this form grows mostly below the 2,000-foot level and is quite rare above. It likes moist situations in shady spots. I know of only one locality on the Plateau where it occurs, and that is an area of perhaps half an acre covering a spring at the edge of a brush.

Adiantum formosum.—A very handsome fern growing mostly in rocky situations and often quite a distance from water. It is plentiful in certain localities.

Adiantum affine.—A handsome species resembling *A. formosum* in some ways, but the individual pinnules are not incised into lobes to the same extent. It is taller and more attenuated and does not branch so widely. It is a common inhabitant of the brush floor, preferring the dense vegetation and gloom and liking the moist atmosphere. It is common.

Adiantum hispidulum.—This species much resembles the last, differing in the under surface of the fronds and the rhachides being covered profusely with hairs which extend over the sori. In its mode of branching it approaches most closely to *A. formosum*. In the arrangement of the sori it also differs from *A. affine*. It seems to prefer rocky places in close proximity to water, especially that associated with falls where it is continually bathed in sprays. Not so abundant as *A. affine* and not often noticed.

Pteris tremula.—Very like bracken at first sight and often growing in association with it, but its fronds are softer and finer. Found growing in mountainous situations, sometimes on steep slopes well away from water, and frequently growing under and about logs lying on the ground. Fairly plentiful in these situations. It is not an inhabitant of the brushes, preferring open hardwood country.

Histiopteris incisa.—A pretty soft fern of a fairly high growth, often found growing on the banks of running water and moderately plentiful here. It seems to vary a good deal in the arrangement of its pinnules, which are of large size.

Pteridium aquilinum.—This is plentiful everywhere in the open, but does not grow in the brushes. This is the common Bracken.

Polypodium australe.—A small fern appearing to prefer rocky moist situations amongst moss, such as in close proximity to waterfalls where there is a continuous spray. Not often noticed.

Polypodium Brownii.—A dark green species with long narrow fronds. A climber found in rocky situations near water and also in the denser brushes associated with clumps of moss on the trunks of brush trees. Plentiful.

Polypodium diversifolium.—As its name implies, this is very variable in the shape of its fronds, some fronds being simple, as in *P. Brownii*, and others being pinnatifid and of varying shapes. Found in the brushes ascending the trunks of trees and associated with decaying vegetation. It is common in the denser brushes.

Cyclophorus serpens.—This is another climber seen frequently growing on rocks near water and also in the brushes, often in association with species of other genera on the trunks and branches of trees. One of its special favourites is *Sambucus xanthocarpa* (Elderberry), on the trunks of which it is frequently found.

Cyclophorus confluens.—Very like the last, the fronds in this species being more elongated than those of *C. serpens*, which are shorter and more rounded. This grows in the same situations and often in association with the latter. Both are plentiful.

Platyserium bifurcatum (*P. alaicorne*).—Elk horn. This is the commoner species of the genus here, though it is not so very plentiful. It grows as an epiphyte on the brush tree trunks and branches and is a typical brush growth and often in association with *Asplenium nidus* (Bird's nest fern). The fronds are very divided.

Platyserium grande.—Staghorn. Quite a rare form here and noticed more particularly on the western side of the Plateau. More common in the brushes nearer sea-level. It grows as an epiphyte on the trunks and branches of brush trees in the same manner as *P. bifurcatum*. The fronds in this are broader and less divided; it is easily distinguished by its broad green expanded frond enveloping the base and the veins are more distinctly marked.

GLEICHENIACEAE.

Gleichenia circinata.—Commonly found near water, especially springs or on the banks of creeks, but not in the brushes. It is a pretty species, but not very plentiful.

Gleichenia flabellata.—The Umbrella fern. Found fairly plentifully on the banks of creeks and generally in association with other species. It does not inhabit the brushes.

OSMUNDACEAE.

Todea barbara.—King fern. This is always associated with water and found in the brushes following the course of creeks. It possesses a short, stunted, thick trunk from which the fronds, which are wide and finely crenate, arise. It is quite common.

ANGIOSPERMAE.

MONOCOTYLEDONEAE.

CYPERACEAE.

Carex brunnea.—Plentiful on cleared land.

FLAGELLARIACEAE.

Flagellaria indica.—Lawyer cane, sometimes called "Vine-reed cane", is found festooning high trees in the brushes, but is not plentiful. It is sometimes called Lawyer Vine, but this is usually applied to a thorny climber as *Smilax australis*. *F. indica* is not thorny.

COMMELINACEAE.

Commelina cyanea.—This differs from the coastal species in the flower being a pale blue in contrast to that on the immediate coast line, which is a vivid Prussian blue in colour, the difference being probably due to elevation, with its different climate or soil, or perhaps both factors are at work.

LILIACEAE.

Dianella caerulea.—Fairly common in rocky situations.

Drymophila Moorei.—This grows plentifully on the floor of some of the brushes.

ORCHIDACEAE.

Diuris maculata.—This has been only noticed once here, and that was in an open grass paddock on basalt formation.

DICOTYLEDONEAE.

CASUARINEAE.

Casuarina suberosa Ott. & Dietr.—Not common and only found in a small area on south-eastern side.

ULMACEAE.

Trema aspera.—Peach-leaf Poison Bush. As its name implies, this is dangerous to stock. It grows fairly abundantly in the brushes in certain parts, but never seems to attain to large growth.

URTICACEAE.

Australina pusilla.—Found in moist rocky places enjoying the spray of waterfalls.

PROTEACEAE.

Persoonia (mollis R.Br., var.? or near it).—A geebung only found in restricted area on the northern side of the Plateau on a mixed soil. This has large leaves. It is under investigation.

Persoonia sp.—Has long narrow leaves and is uncommon.

Lomatia Fraseri.—This appears to differ from the type in some characters. It grows as a small tree along the banks of watercourses and is plentiful. The timber has a very pretty grain and is pink in colour.

Banksia collina R.Br.—Only found in restricted area in south-east.

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium triangulare.—A climber and fairly plentiful. At first sight this, *Rumex scutatus* (an introduced plant) and *Melothria Cunninghamii* are easily confused, as their leaves are very similar, and they are all climbers and grow in the same kind of places. *Rumex* has stem-clasping stipules in the leaf axils and *Melothria* has tendrils in this situation.

RANUNCULACEAE.

Ranunculus rivularis.—This is not a very common species here, and is found on banks of creeks close to the water's edge. It has a much smaller flower than *R. lappaceus* (common Buttercup).

MONIMIACEAE.

Daphnandra micrantha.—Called sometimes "Satin Wood", from the silky sheen of the timber. It grows mostly at the western side of the Plateau. The timber is yellowish and very like that of *D. tenuipes*.

LAURACEAE.

Cryptocarya patentinervis.—The timber of this is of a reddish colour and should be useful, but does not seem to be passed through the mills to any extent. The only use to which it is put here is for making whip handles from the sapling wood on account of its resiliency. It is fairly plentiful.

Cryptocarya obovata.—This Laurel is remarkable for its large coarse leaf with prominent veins on the underside. It is not plentiful in the brushes which are still standing. The timber does not seem to be used in the mills here, though it should be useful.

Cryptocarya erythroxylon.—Not a common species here now. Its leaves have a close resemblance to those of *E. patentinervis*, as have also the trees in general appearance, though the timber differs considerably. When the green wood of this species is first cut, it is whitish, becoming yellowish in different shades as it dries, and this may take place within an hour of its being cut. It is called here "Marble Wood" on this account. The freshly-cut timber has a strong aromatic scent. It is always welcomed at the mills.

Endiandra (virens?).—This has a whitish timber and is very hard, hence it gets the name "Steel Wood". There is a little doubt about the species. It is fairly plentiful as a tall brush tree.

Endiandra Muelleri.—A very shapely laurel with fine canopy and close foliage, making a good shade tree and an ornament to any plantation. It is distinctly rare.

Cassytha melantha R.Br.—Only found in restricted area in the south-east.

CAPPARIDACEAE.

Capparis nobilis.—This caper grows to a height of at least 25 feet, with a diameter of more than a foot at the butt. The writer has never seen it at the top of the Plateau, but only on the lower slopes near the base. It is distinctly uncommon.

SAXIFRAGACEAE.

Cuttsia viburnea.—This is more a shrub than a tree, not very common, and grows in the brushes on basalt.

Quintinia verdonii.—A brush tree with a loquat-like leaf. It is fairly plentiful, the timber being yellowish-red with rather a pretty grain. Sometimes called "Red Beech".

Polyosma Cunninghamii.—"Feather Wood." Not often seen. The fruit has eight longitudinal ribs and is blue-black.

PITOSPORACEAE.

Bursaria incana.—Only found in a very restricted area outside the brushes. This is a Black Thorn.

LEGUMINOSAE.

Acacia Cunninghamii var. *longispicata*.—This wattle grows mostly on the southern side outside the brushes and attains a fair size, in contrast with the same species seen about the mouth of the Camden Haven River near Laurieton, about 20 miles away, growing on sand near the beach, where it has acquired a running habit, growing only to the height of two feet or so, but spreading out over a large area.

Hardenbergia monophylla.—The writer has stated in a previous paper that this species does not occur here, but, since that was written in 1925, it has been seen only once, so that it is decidedly rare.

Glycine clandestina.—Plentiful climbing over small plants.

Jacksonia scoparia R.Br.—Restricted to small area in south-east.

RUTACEAE.

Pleiococca Wilcoxiana F.v.M.—Very rare; only seen once on the eastern side.

Phebalium elatius Benth.—Only found on south-east side.

EUPHORBIACEAE.

Croton verreauxii.—Only found growing at the western side of the Plateau and apparently not very abundant. Only a small tree or shrub. The timber is yellowish in colour. It is called "Native Cascarilla".

CELASTRACEAE.

Elaeodendron australe.—A brush tree, not plentiful. It possesses a stiff leaf and the fruit, when ripe, is olive-shaped and bright red.

ICACINACEAE.

Pennantia Cunninghamii.—A tall tree, growing in the brushes, with a diameter at the butt of up to two feet. Not plentiful.

Chariessa Moorei.—Called here "Corduoy Beech". A large brush tree and fairly plentiful.

RHAMNACEAE.

Alphitonia excelsa.—Red Ash. It is a valuable timber, but is not very plentiful. It grows to about 50 feet high, with a diameter at the butt of two feet. The timber is pink in colour, getting darker with age. It is durable and close-grained and used for indoor work and cooper's staves. It grows in the brushes.

ELAEOCARPACEAE.

Sloanea australis.—Maiden's Blush, called so from the delicate pinkish tint of the timber, which, however, is inclined to turn brownish with age. This is a fairly plentiful tree in the brushes, where it may attain the height of 100 feet. Used for cabinet and ornamental purposes, as it possesses a pretty grain.

Sloanea Woollsii var. —This closely resembles typical *S. Woollsii* as a standing tree, though the timber differs a good deal, especially in the colour. In the case of typical *S. Woollsii*, the dark heart wood is deep down in the centre of the log and of very small proportions, the bulk of the timber being white. In *S. Woollsii* var. there is only a narrow rim of white wood externally, the bulk being dark,

extending from the centre to a few inches from the bark. This matter is under investigation by the writer.

MYRTACEAE.

Rhodamnia trinervia.—Sometimes called "Brush Turpentine" on the North Coast. This is a tree growing to 80 feet in the brushes. The leaf is 3-veined, and the veins are prominent on the underside. It does not appear to be of any value as a timber, especially for large work, as the larger trees are mostly hollow.

Eucalyptus altior Maid. & Cambage (*E. oreades* Baker).—Only found in small area of two or three acres on south-east of the Plateau.

Eucalyptus paniculata.—Grey Iron Bark. A little clump grows in a small area just below the top of the Plateau on the northern side, off the basalt.

Eucalyptus Shiressii.—A grey gum with narrow-leaved sucker found on the northern slope a little way from the top. Not seen anywhere else. This makes the sixteenth Eucalypt found on this Plateau.

Kunzea sp.—This is a rare form here and only lately discovered. Its habitat is a small area along the course of a creek in cleared land. It is under investigation.

Leptospermum flavescens var. *grandiflorum*.—This is a tree reaching 40 or 50 feet in height and only found on the southern side bordering a brush. It has a flaky bark, not plentiful.

Melaleuca styphelioides.—Rare, only a few trees found.

OENOTHERACEAE.

Epilobium glabellum var. *Billardierianum*.—This grows in damp places. It has a larger leaf and is of taller growth than typical *E. glabellum*.

UMBELLIFERAE.

Hydrocotyle tripartita.—Very common, growing in damp places forming a dense carpet on the ground.

CORNACEAE.

Marlea vitiensis.—Musk Tree. It is not plentiful and grows to only a medium height of 20 to 30 feet. The timber is yellow, with a black heart, and having a musk-like scent. It is used for cabinet work. The wood is close-grained.

EPACRIDACEAE.

Monotoca sp.—Not common.

Leucopogon juniperinus (*Styphelia juniperina*).—An Epacrid found on Mount Bulli and mentioned, though the species not determined, in These PROCEEDINGS, Vol. 1, Part 3, p. 297 (1925).

MYRSINACEAE.

Rapanea variabilis.—Fairly plentiful.

OLEACEAE.

Notelaea venosa.—A tree growing to about 15 feet. It is comparatively rare here, and only seen by the writer at the northern side of the Plateau on mixed strata. The timber is close-grained and very hard, a fact which has earned for it the name of "Axe-breaker" tree. It bears an olive-shaped fruit.

LABIATAE.

Mentha saturejoides.—This mint, with *M. gracilis*, shares the name of Native Pennyroyal. It does not seem to be plentifully distributed, but grows in patches here and there. It has medicinal properties.

Ajuga australis.—Not very plentiful.

SOLANACEAE.

Solanum nigrum.—This is a low-growing plant with black fruit, in contrast to *S. opacum* which it rather resembles, which has green fruit.

Solanum stelligerum.—A low-growing, prickly species only noticed growing on the western side of the Plateau.

SCROPHULARIACEAE.

Gratiola peruviana.—A small plant found growing at the edge of running water and actually immersed in it.

GOODENIACEAE.

Goodenia Chisholmi.—This species was mentioned in These PROCEEDINGS (Vol. lii, Part 3, 1927, p. 379) as being probably new. The matter of its affinities was then being investigated at the National Herbarium, Botanic Gardens, Sydney. The result of the investigation established it as a hitherto undescribed species.

On studying the Flora recorded for this Plateau, it will be noticed that the grasses are omitted and that about two-fifths or 40% of the plants are trees or tall shrubs—of the trees, about three-fourths or 75% are brush woods, the remaining 25% are hardwoods. In this connection it might be stated that the writer has in his possession 145 samples of different species of timber native to the Comboyne Plateau, more than 100 of which are brush woods, the remainder hardwoods.

My thanks are due to Mr. W. F. Blakely of the National Herbarium, Botanic Gardens, Sydney, for identification of species and for general information.

I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of two enjoyable and profitable days—January 20th and 21st, 1934—spent in the field at Comboyne in the company of Miss Joyce Vickery, M.Sc., and Miss Lilian Fraser, M.Sc., when some interesting botanical work was done, and I wish to thank them for determination of specimens and helpful information given both at the time and later.

Corrigenda.

These PROCEEDINGS, Vol. 1, 1925, Part 3:

Page 295, for *Dicksonia Youngiae* C. Moore, read *Dicksonia antarctica* Labill.

Page 296, for *Lomatia ilicifolia* R.Br., read *Lomatia Fraseri* R.Br.

Pages 288 and 296, for *Cryptocarya australis* Benth., read *Cryptocarya Meissneri* F.v.M.

Pages 288 and 296, for *Acacia elongata* D.C., read *Acacia Cunninghamii* Hook. var. *longispicata* Benth., and delete *Acacia longifolia* Willd.

Page 295, for *Cheilanthes tenuifolia* var. *Sieberi* Benth., read *Notholaena distans* R.Br.

Page 296, for *Bursaria spinosa* Cav., read *Bursaria incana* Cav.

These PROCEEDINGS, Vol. lii, 1927:

Page 379, for *Cryptocarya* sp., read *Chariessa Moorei* Engler.

REVISED LIST OF THE PLANTS OF THE COMBOYNE PLATEAU, 1934.

THALLOPHYTA.

Fungi: *Polyporus (Ovinus) mylittae* Cooke.

Muscineae: *Dawsonia superba* Grev.

CRYPTOGAMAE VASCULARES.

FILICALES.

Hymenophyllaceae: *Trichomanes venosum* R.Br.

Cyatheaceae: *Dicksonia antarctica* Labill.; *Alsophila australis* R.Br.; *A. Cooperi* F.v.M.; *A. Leichhardtiana* F.v.M.

Polypodiaceae: *Dryopteris decomposita* R.Br.; *D. acuminata* Lowe; *D. punctata* Thunb.; *D. rugulosa* Copeland; *D. parasitica* (L.) O. Kuntze; *Arthropteris oblitterata* (R.Br.) J. Sm. (*Aspidium ramosum* Palis); *A. Beckleri* Mett.; *A. tenella* Forst.; *Davallia pyxidata* Cav.; *D. dubia* R.Br.; *Athyrium umbrosum* Ait.; *A. umbrosum* Ait. var. *semidivisum*, n. var.; *Asplenium nidus* L.; *A. flabellifolium* Cav.; *A. adiantoides* L.; *Blechnum cartilagineum* Sw.; *B. serrulatum* Rich.; *B. Patersoni* R.Br.; *B. discolor* Forst.; *B. capense* (L.) Schlecht.; *Doodia aspera* R.Br.; *Pellaea paradoxa* (R.Br.) Hook.; *P. falcata* (R.Br.) Fée; *P. falcata* (R.Br.) Fée var. *nana* Bailey; *Notholaena distans* R.Br.; *Adiantum aethiopicum* L.; *A. formosum* R.Br.; *A. affine* Willd.; *A. hispidulum* Sw.; *Pteris tremula* R.Br.; *Histiopteris incisa* (Thunb.) J. Sm.; *Pteridium aquilinum* L.; *Polypodium australe* R.Br.; *P. Brownii* Wickstr.; *P. diversifolium* Willd.; *Cyclophorus serpens* (Forst.) C. Chr.; *C. confluens* (R.Br.) C. Chr.; *Platynerium bifurcatum* (Cav.) C. Chr. (*P. alaicorne* Desv.); *P. grande* (A. Cunn.) J. Sm.

Gleicheniaceae: *Gleichenia circinata* Sw.; *G. flabellata* R.Br.

Osmundaceae: *Todea barbara* (L.) Moore.

PHANEROGAMAE-GYMNOSPERMAE.

CYCADALES.

Cycadaçeeae: *Macrozamia Perowskiana* Miq.

CONIFERAE.

Taxaceae: *Podocarpus elata* R.Br.

Pinaceae: *Callitris Macleayana* F.v.M.

ANGIOSPERMAE-MONOCOTYLEDONEAE.

Typhaceae: *Typha angustifolia* Linn.

Potamogetonaceae: *Potamogeton tricarlinatus* F.v.M.

Cyperaceae: *Lepidosperma concavum* R.Br.; *Gahnia aspera* Spreng.; *G. psittacorum* Labill.; *Carex brunnea* Thunb.

Palmae: *Linospadix monostachyus* Wendl. & Drude; *Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana* Wendl. & Drude.

Araceae: *Typhonium Brownii* Schott.; *Colocasia macrorrhiza* Schott.; *Gymnostachys anceps* R.Br.; *Pothos longipes* Schott.

Flagellariaceae: *Flagellaria indica* L.

Commelinaceae: *Commelina cyanea* R.Br.

Philydraceae: *Philydrum lanuginosum* Banks.

Liliaceae: *Kreyssigia multiflora* Reichb.; *Stypandra glauca* R.Br.; *Dianella coerulea* Sims; *Xerotes longifolia* R.Br.; *Xanthorrhoea resinosa* Pers.; *Cordylina stricta* Endl.; *Drymophila Moorei* Baker; *Geitonoplesium cymosum* A. Cunn.; *Eustrephus latifolius* R.Br.; *Rhipogonum album* R.Br.; *Smilax glycyphylla* Sm.; *S. australis* R.Br.

Iridaceae: *Libertia paniculata* Spreng.

Orchidaceae: *Dendrobium speciosum* Smith; *D. Kingianum* Bidw.; *D. gracilicaule* F.v.M.; *D. pugioniforme* A. Cunn.; *D. teretifolium* R.Br.; *Bulbophyllum Shepherdi* F.v.M.; *Dipodium punctatum* R.Br.; *Spiranthes australis* Lindl.; *Diuris maculata* Sm.; *Microtis porrifolia* R.Br.

DICOTYLEDONEAE.

Casuarineae: *Casuarina suberosa* Ott. & Dietr.; *C. torulosa* Ait.

Fagaceae: *Fagus Moorei* F.v.M.

Ulmaceae: *Trema aspera* Blume (*T. cannabina* Lour.).

Moraceae: *Cudrania javanensis* Tréc.; *Ficus Henneana* Miq.; *F. eugenioides* F.v.M.; *Ficus rubiginosa* Desf.; *F. macrophylla* Desf.; *F. stephanocarpa* Warb.

Urticaceae: *Urtica incisa* Poir.; *Laportea gigas* Wedd.; *Australina pusilla* Gaud.

Proteaceae: *Persoonia media* R.Br.; *P. linearis* Andr.; *P. sp.*; *P. mollis* R.Br. var.?
Helicia glabriflora F.v.M.; *Orites excelsa* R.Br.; *Hakea saligna* R.Br.; *Lomatia Fraseri* R.Br.; *Stenocarpus salignus* R.Br.; *Banksia collina* R.Br.

Santalaceae: *Exocarpus cupressiformis* Labill.

Loranthaceae: *Phrygilanthus celastroides* Eichl. (*Loranthus celastroides* Sieb.); *Loranthus dictyophlebus* F.v.M.; *L. pendulus* Sieb.

Polygonaceae: *Polygonum hydropiper* L.

- Chenopodiaceae: *Chenopodium triangulare* R.Br.
 Phytolaccaceae: *Codonocarpus attenuatus* Hook.
 Ranunculaceae: *Clematis aristata* R.Br.; *C. glycinoides* DC.; *Ranunculus lappaceus* Sm.;
R. rivularis Banks & Solander.
 Menispermaceae: *Legnephora Moorei* Miers.
 Magnoliaceae: *Drimys dipetala* F.v.M.
 Anonaceae: *Eupomatia laurina* R.Br.
 Monimiaceae: *Piptocalyx Moorei* Oliv.; *Wilkiea macrophylla* A. DC.; *Palmeria scandens*
 F.v.M.; *Daphnandra micrantha* Benth.; *D. tenuipes* Perk.; *Doryphora sassafras*
 Endl.
 Lauraceae: *Cinnamomum Oliveri* Bailey; *C. virens* R. T. Baker; *Litsea dealbata* Nees;
L. reticulata Benth.; *Cryptocarya patentinervis* F.v.M.; *C. obovata* R.Br.;
C. glaucescens R.Br.; *C. erythroxyton* Maiden & Betche; *C. Meissneri* F.v.M.;
Endiandra (virens F.v.M.?); *E. Muelleri* Meissn.; *Cassytha melantha* R.Br.
 Capparidaceae: *Capparis nobilis* F.v.M.
 Saxifragaceae: *Cuttsia viburnea* F.v.M.; *Quintinia Sieberi* A. DC.; *Q. Verdonii* F.v.M.;
Polyosma Cunninghamii J. J. Benn.; *Anopterus Macleayanus* F.v.M.
 Pittosporaceae: *Pittosporum undulatum* Andr.; *P. revolutum* Ait.; *Hymenosporum*
flavum F.v.M.; *Bursaria spinosa* Cav. var. *incana* Benth.; *Billardiera scandens*
 Sm.; *Citriobatus multiflorus* A. Cunn.
 Cunoniaceae: *Aphanopetalum resinosum* Endl.; *Geissois Benthami* F.v.M.; *Ackama*
Muelleri Benth.; *Schizomeria ovata* D. Don.; *Ceratopetalum apetalum* D. Don.;
Weinmannia rubifolia Benth.; *Callicoma serratifolia* Andr.
 Rosaceae: *Rubus moluccanus* L.; *R. parvifolius* L.; *R. rosaeifolius* Sm.; *R. Moorei*
 F.v.M.; *Acaena ovina* A. Cunn.
 Leguminosae: *Acacia juniperina* Willd.; *A. melanoxyton* R.Br.; *A. binervata* DC.;
A. floribunda Sieb.; *A. Cunninghamii* Hook. var. *longispicata* Benth.; *A. intertexta*
 Sieb.; *A. mollissima* Willd.; *Cassia Sophera* L.; *Oxylobium trilobatum* Benth.;
Jacksonia scoparia R.Br.; *Daviesia corymbosa* Sm. var. *arborea* Maiden; *Gastro-*
lobium Boormani Maiden & Betche; *Goodia lotifolia* Salisb.; *Indigofera australis*
 Willd.; *Swainsona coronillifolia* Salisb.; *Glycine clandestina* Wendl.; *Kennedyia*
rubicunda Vent.; *Hardenbergia monophylla* Vent.
 Geraniaceae: *Geranium dissectum* L.; *Pelargonium inodorum* Willd.
 Oxalidaceae: *Oxalis corniculata* L.
 Rutaceae: *Bosistoa euodiformis* F.v.M.; *Pleiococca Wilcoxiana* F.v.M.; *Geijera salici-*
folia Schott.; *Evodia micrococca* F.v.M.; *Zieria Smithii* Andr.; *Phebalium elatius*
 Benth.; *Aeronychia laevis* R. & G. Forst.; *A. Baueri* Schott.
 Meliaceae: *Cedrela australis* F.v.M.; *Melia Azedarach* L.; *Dysoxylum Fraserianum* Benth.;
D. rufum Benth.; *Synoum glandulosum* A. Juss.
 Tremandraceae: *Tetratea thymifolia* Sm.
 Polygalaceae: *Comesperma ericinum* DC.
 Euphorbiaceae: *Breynia oblongifolia* J. Muell.; *Croton Verreauxii* Baill.; *Clayoxylon*
australe Baill.; *Baloghia lucida* Endl.; *Homalanthus populifolius* Grah.
 Celastraceae: *Celastrus australis* Harv. & F.v.M.; *Denhamia pittosporoides* F.v.M.;
Elaeodendron australe Vent.
 Icacinaceae: *Pennantia Cunninghamii* Miers; *Chariessa Moorei* Engler.
 Sapindaceae: *Guioa semiglaucis* Radlk.; *Diploglottis Cunninghamii* Hook.; *Sarcopteryx*
stipitata Radlk.; *Nephelium leiocarpum* F.v.M.; *Dodonaea triquetra* Wendl.
 Akaniaceae: *Akania Hillii* Hook.
 Rhamnaceae: *Emmenospermum alphonoides* F.v.M.; *Alphitonia excelsa* Reiss.
 Vitaceae: *Vitis Baudiniana* F.v.M. (*V. antarctica* Benth.); *V. hypoglaucis* F.v.M.
 Elaeocarpaceae: *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* Sm.; *Sloanea australis* F.v.M.; *S. Woollsii*
 F.v.M.; *S. Woollsii* var. *N*.
 Malvaceae: *Sida rhombifolia* L.; *Hibiscus heterophyllus* Vent.
 Sterculiaceae: *Brachychiton acerifolius* F.v.M.; *B. populneus* R.Br.; *Tarretia actino-*
phylla Bailey; *Commerconia Fraseri* J. Gay.
 Dilleniaceae: *Hibbertia volubilis* Andr.; *H. dentata* R.Br.
 Violaceae: *Viola betonicifolia* Sm.; *V. hederacea* Labill.
 Flacourtiaceae: *Streptothamnus Beckleri* F.v.M.
 Passifloraceae: *Passiflora alba* Link. & Otto.
 Thymeleaceae: *Pimelia ligustrina* Labill.

- Myrtaceae: *Rhodamnia trinervia* Blume; *Myrtus Beckleri* F.v.M.; *Eugenia Smithii* Poir.; *E. corynantha* F.v.M.; *E. australis* Wendl. (*E. myrtifolia* Sims.); *E. cyanocarpa* F.v.M.; *E. coolminiana* C. Moore; *Syncarpia laurifolia* Ten.; *Backhousea myrtifolia* Hook. & Harv.; *Tristania conferta* R.Br.; *T. laurina* R.Br.; *Eucalyptus Andrewsii* Maiden; *E. pilularis* Sm.; *E. acmenioides* Schau.; *E. altior* Maid. & Cabbage (*E. oreades* Baker); *E. microcorys* F.v.M.; *E. paniculata* Sm.; *E. quadrangulata* Deane & Maiden; *E. saligna* Sm.; *E. grandis* Maiden; *E. propinqua* Deane & Maiden; *E. punctata* DC.; *E. Shiressii* Maid. & Blakely; *E. canaliculata* Maiden; *E. tereticornis* Sm.; *E. amplifolia* Naudin; *E. corymbosa* Sm.; *Leptospermum flavescens* Sm.; *L. flavescens* Sm. var. *grandiflorum* Benth.; *Kunzea* sp.; *Callistemon lanceolatus* DC. var.; *Melaleuca leucadendron* L.; *M. styphelioides* Sm.
- Oenotheraceae: *Epilobium glabellum* G. Forst.; *E. glabellum* G. Forst. var. *Billardierianum* F.v.M.
- Halorrhagaceae: *Halorrhagis (tetragyna)* (Labill.) Hook.).
- Araliaceae: *Tieghemopanax Murrayi* R. Viguier; *T. sambucifolius* R. Viguier.
- Umbelliferae: *Hydrocotyle tripartita* R.Br.; *H. asiatica* L.
- Cornaceae: *Marlea vitiensis* Benth.
- Epacridaceae: *Styphelia juniperina* Spreng. (*Leucopogon juniperinus* R.Br.); *Monotoca* sp.?.; *Trochocarpa laurina* R.Br.
- Myrsinaceae: *Rapanea variabilis* Mez.
- Sapotaceae: *Sideroxylon australe* Benth. & Hook.
- Ebenaceae: *Diospyros cargillia* F.v.M.
- Oleaceae: *Notelaea venosa* F.v.M.
- Gentianaceae: *Erythraea australis* R.Br.
- Apocynaceae: *Chilocarpus australis* F.v.M.; *Alyxia ruscifolia* R.Br.; *Lyonsia straminea* R.Br.; *L. largiflorens* F.v.M.
- Asclepiadaceae: *Marsdenia rostrata* R.Br.
- Borraginaceae: *Ehretia acuminata* R.Br.
- Verbenaceae: *Clerodendron tomentosum* R.Br.; *Gmelina Leichhardtii* F.v.M.
- Labiatae: *Plectranthus parviflorus* Henck.; *Mentha saturejoides* R.Br.; *Brunella vulgaris* DC.; *Prostanthera ovalifolia* R.Br. var. *latifolia* Benth.; *Ajuga australis* R.Br.
- Solanaceae: *Solanum nigrum* L.; *S. opacum* A. Br.; *S. aviculare* G. Forst.; *S. simile* F.v.M.; *S. verbascifolium* L. var. *auriculatum* Ait.; *S. pseudo-capsicum* L. (Introd.); *S. stelligerum* Sm.; *S. pungetium* R.Br.; *Duboisia myoporoides* R.Br.
- Scrophulariaceae: *Gratiola peruviana* L.
- Bignoniaceae: *Tecoma australis* R.Br.
- Acanthaceae: *Eranthemum variabile* R.Br.
- Myoporaceae: *Myoporum acuminatum* R.Br.
- Plantaginaceae: *Plantago varia* R.Br.
- Rubiaceae: *Morinda jasminoides* A. Cunn.; *Psychotria loniceroides* Sieb.
- Caprifoliaceae: *Sambucus xanthocarpa* F.v.M.
- Cucurbitaceae: *Melothria Cunninghamii* Benth.
- Campanulaceae: *Lobelia trigonocaulis* F.v.M.; *Wahlenbergia gracilis* A. DC.
- Goodeniaceae: *Goodenia Chisholmi* Blakely.
- Compositae: *Olearia dentata* Moench.; *O. ramulosa* Benth.; *Cassinia longifolia* R.Br.; *Helichrysum bracteatum* Willd.; *H. elatum* A. Cunn.; *H. Beckleri* F.v.M.; *H. diosmifolium* Don; *H. ferrugineum* Less.; *Gnaphalium japonicum* Thunb.; *G. purpureum* L.; *Erechites prenanthoides* DC.; *Senecio dryadeus* Sieb.